

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

Vol. XXV. No. 1822.

號十月四年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1869.

日九廿月二年巳已治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill. J. C. BATES HENDY & Co.,
4 Old Street, E.C.AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Mail
Courts and Sydney.SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—W. H. BATES & Co., San
Francisco.HONGKONG.—W. H. BATES & Co.,
4, Queen's Road East.HONGKONG.—W. H. BATES & Co.,
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4, Queen's Road East.

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

HONGKONG.

LORDS FRICKEL, Plaintiff,

and

Between

AMOS DIKENS MITCHELL, De-

fendant.

WHEREAS an Act has been con-

stituted in this Court at the suit of

the above named LORDS FRICKEL, against

the above named AMOS DIKENS MITCHELL,

to recover the sum of Three Thousand Five

Hundred and Eighty Dollars and Forty

cents, and interest thereon, and costs of

suit, and for the purpose of enforcing the

said judgment, and for the purpose of

the said Plaintiff and for money paid by

the Plaintiff for the Defendant at his re-

quest, and for being alleged that the said

AMOS DIKENS MITCHELL did not reside

within this Island or its dependencies, a

writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued

returnable on the Nineteenth day of April

instant, wherein Lawrence P. Ward and

George E. Lane, of Hongkong, are Gar-

rantes.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that

if at any time before final judgment in this

Action, the said AMOS DIKENS MITCHELL or

any person on his behalf, will give the

security, and file the appearance or plea

required by the Ordinance to provide for

the said writ, the said writ shall be

discontinued, and the said Plaintiff shall

be liable to pay the costs of the said writ.

Dated this Third day of April, 1869.

HENRY O. CALDWELL,

Plaintiff's Attorney. ap12

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEET-

ING of the creditors of ROBERT

SONNOR, of the late firm of MOSER & Co.,

of Victoria, Hongkong, and MARIA MOUL,

late of Victoria, Widow and Nurse, will be

held, pursuant to the 11th Section of the

Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864, in the Supreme

Court, House, on Thursday, the 22nd day of

APRIL 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

before WILLIAM HATHESON, Esq., Registrar,

Registrar of the Supreme Court, being the

Official appointed by the Supreme

Court, sitting in Bankruptcy.

At the said MEETING, the Official As-

signed will in pursuance of the 11th Sec-

tion of the said Ordinance, submit state-

ments of the Bankrupt's Estates recovered

and realized, and of all receipts and all

payments made or to be made, and will

also receive and file the statements of the

creditors, and will also receive and file the

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New Advertisements.

THE SHANGHAI EXPRESS.

ENLARGED to double its former size,

now affords a better medium of intel-

ligence from this quarter of the world. It

is published for the transmission of all the

current Macanilla, Peking, and General

News of the East and West, by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to Europe, and by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to America, and by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to Australia, and by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to India, and by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to China, and by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to Japan, and by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to Korea, and by the Pacific

Mail-Shipper, to Formosa, and by the Pacific

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1869.

日九廿月二年巳已治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. HATES HENDY & Co.,
& Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTT, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco

CHINA.—Swatow, DROWN & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Foochow, THOMSON &
Co. Shanghai, H. FONG & Co., and
Messrs BELFORD & ZACHARIE. Ma-
nila, U. KATH & Co.

Arrivals.

April 10, *Edouard & Marie*, Dut. barque,
480, J. Van der Es, Bangkok, March 3,
9,000 piculs Rice.—Wm. PESTAU & Co.

Departures.

April 10, *Shaftebury*, for Shanghai.
10, *Ceres*, for Yokohama.

New Advertisements.

FOR SAIGON.

With immediate dispatch.
The First-class French barque
"L'ILE ET VILAIN",
Captain BOURGEOIS, Tons 360,
Register.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.

The American barque
"A. W. STEVENS",
will load here and Whampoa
for New York and have des-
patch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

FOR BANGKOK.

The Dutch brig
"ASTREA",
Captain ROBINSON, will have
quick despatch for the above
port.
For Freight, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

FOR AMOY & SHANGHAI.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer
"AGAMEMNON",
Capt. MIDDLETON, expected
here about the 16th inst., and
will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

TOBACCO.

For Sale by the Undersigned, an Invoice
of AMERICAN TOBACCO, comprising—
GOLD TWIST,
GOLD LEAF,
NAVY FOUR,
SOLACE,
And other BRANDS.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and
General Commission Agent.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, April 10, 1869.

FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to
the Estate of DEB & Co.
At Hankow.—The Property at present
occupied by Messrs EVANS & JAINSON,
consisting of a Dwelling House, with Ser-
vants' Offices and Stables and three Go-
downs each 150 feet by 60.

The situation of this Property outside
the British concession, its river frontage of
320 feet and extensive (to be known) accommo-
dation makes it one of the most valuable at
Hankow especially for steam boat purposes.

At Kiating.—Four Lots on the British
Concession with a frontage of 232 feet on
the river bank. The buildings consist of
a Dwelling House, with Servants' Offices,
and two Godowns 100 feet by 50 and 105
feet by 60 on the front Lots, and of a Go-
down 155 feet by 66 feet on the back Lot.

For further particulars, apply at the Of-
fice of the Trustees,
No. 7, Pedder's Mill;
H. F. HANSEN,
Shanghai.

PILGRIMAGE TO SANCIAN.

IN consequence of the unsettled state of
the weather, Messrs. GUILLERMIN
thinks it advisable to POSTPONE the
Pilgrimage until SATURDAY, the 24th
inst., at Noon.

J. SOUZA,

Secretary.
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.

MISS ROSE has just received a choice
assortment of Black and Colored
SILKS, BAREGE, Fancy and Muslim
DRESSES.
BIRDSON'S Velvet and Drone TRIM-
MINGS in great variety.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, April 9, 1869.

F. A. WHEELER,

HAIR CUTTER & HAIR DRESSER,
26, Queen's Road,
(Opposite LANE & CRAWFORD'S.)
Hongkong, March 10, 1869.

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between
LEOPOLD FRICKEL, Plaintiff,
and
AMOS DICKENS MITCHELL, De-
fendant.

WHEREAS an Action has been con-
menced in this Court at the suit of
the above named Leopold Frickel, against
the above named Amos Dickens Mitchell,
to recover the sum of Three Thousand Five
Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Thirty-
nine Cents, for goods sold and delivered by
the Plaintiff to the Defendant, for money
had and received by the Defendant for the
use of the Plaintiff and for money paid by
the Plaintiff for the Defendant at his re-
quest, and it being alleged that the said
Amos Dickens Mitchell does not reside
within this Island or its dependencies, a
writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued,
returnable on the Twentieth day of April
instant, wherein Lawrence F. Ward and
George E. Lane, of Hongkong, are Gar-
nishes.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that
if at any time before final judgment in this
Action, the said Amos Dickens Mitchell or
any person on his behalf, will give the
security, and file the appearance or plea
required by the Ordinance of this Island,
intituled "An Ordinance to provide for
and regulate process in Actions at Law
against persons absent from the Colony,"
the said Attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this Third day of April, 1869.
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney. ap12

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEET-
ING of the creditors of ROBERT
SOLOMON, of the late firm of Messrs & Co.,
of Victoria, Hongkong, and MARIA MOUNT,
late of Victoria, Widow and Nurse, will be
held, pursuant to the 151st Section of the
Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864, in the Supreme
Court House, on Thursday, the 22nd day of
April 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
before WILLIAM HASTINGS ALEXANDER,
Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court,
being the Officer appointed by the Supreme
Court sitting in Bankruptcy.

At the said MEETING the Official As-
signee will, in pursuance of the 151st Sec-
tion of the said Ordinance, submit state-
ments of the Bankrupt's Estates recovered
and outstanding, and of all receipts and all
payments made or to be made thereout,
and the creditors at the said MEETING
will, in pursuance of the said Section, de-
clare whether any and what part of the
said residue of the Estates of the said
Bankrupts, after making reasonable delinea-
tions for future contingencies, shall be di-
vided amongst the creditors.

Proofs of Debts will be received, and
creditors who have not proved or who shall
not then prove, will be excluded from the
benefit of the dividend, and all claims not
proved will be disallowed.

F. S. HUFFAM,
Official Assignee.

Hongkong, April 8, 1869. ap22

TO SHIP MASTERS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Un-
dersigned for the Conveyance of 300
Tons of PORTER, from Hongkong to
Yokohama, in a British Vessel. It must
be stated in the Tender the rate per ton of
40 feet, and measurement, and when the
Vessel will sail from hence.

A. H. PRICE,
Natal Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, April 7, 1869.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or
Agents of the Steamer "West India"
will be Responsible for any DEBT or
DEBTS, contracted by her Crew during
her stay in this port.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 5, 1869. ap12

FAWCETT & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL
STOREKEEPERS,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wingnam Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

MORRIS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.
(Late J. B. Morris, News Agent.)

遷往
高
露
雲
街
狀
師
行
樓
上

未士包刺公司於英四月一號

HAVE this day Removed their
Office to the Rooms above this
Office of H. C. CALDWELL, Esq.

Hongkong,
1st April, 1869. ap13

1st April, 1869. ap13

1st April, 1869. ap13

1st April, 1869. ap13

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1st April, 1869. ap13

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI NEWS-LETTER.

ENLARGED to double its former size,
now affords a better medium of intel-
ligence from this quarter of the world. It
is published for the transmission of all the
current Mercantile, Political, and General
News of China and Japan, by the Pacific
Mail Steamers to America and Europe.

The Subscription to the News-Letter is
Two Dollars, and a half per annum, for
subscribers in Shanghai, and Three Dol-
lars when mailed.

The authorized Agents for receiving Ad-
vertisements and Subscriptions are—
Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN, 609, Sannome Street,
San Francisco.

London & China Express, 2, Copper's
Court, Cornhill, London.

Messrs Wm. H. FONG & Co., 32, Baring
St., New York.

MORRIS & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs H. FONG & Co., Bund, Shanghai.
Shanghai, March 20, 1869. may29

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.

Published in London for the P. & O.
Co.'s and French Mails, and contains—
Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and
Foreign News.

Special Correspondents' Letters from
Germany, Holland, &c.

Leading Articles on the principal inter-
ests of China.

Digest of Home Opinions on China Sub-
jects.

List of Passengers by the current and
succeeding Mails.

Naval and Military News.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Commercial, Banking, Share Lists, &c.

Market Reports, Shipping News, Freight
Rates, &c., from London and
the Continent, New York, &c.

Statistics of Imports and Exports.

Supplement.

Statement of each Ship's Cargo for
China and Japan, and by the P. & O.
Mails.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$12 per Annum—With
Export Supplement, \$14.50. Single Copies,
50 cents.

MORRIS & Co.,
Agents, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—On and after the first day of
March next, the office of this Com-
pany, situated over the HONGKONG DIS-
PENSAARY will be closed. Letters can how-
ever be left as heretofore in a box placed
for the purpose within the name building.

The Company's Stock of Chandlery and
other Fittings will, after the above date, be
on view at the premises of Messrs LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., Queen's Road.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1869. my18

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year
ending on 31st December last, at the
rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say
\$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.50
per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is
payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd
instant, at the Office of the Corporation,
where Shareholders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid
Capital of One Hundred Dollars per
Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the
Corporation's Stock will fall due on the
dates following, viz:—
On 1st July, 1869, \$25
1st July, 1870, 25
1st Jan., 1872, 25
1st Jan., 1873, 25
\$100

Shareholders electing to pay the whole
or any portion of the above Calls by anti-
cipation will receive interest at the rate of
5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly,
until the respective dates at which the
Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such
payments will be issued at the Head Office
and Branches.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

BILLIARDS, BOWLS, AND BAR.

THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS,
and BOWLING ALLEYS, having been
enlarged and fitted up in a very superior
style unequalled by any in the Colony, the
Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday,
the 11th January, 1869, to their friends
and the public, and trust with civility,
Good Liquors and the well-known re-
putation of this old-established House, to
merit a share of their patronage. There
are three first class Billiard Tables in a
large airy and well-lighted room. The
Bowling Alley needs no comment.

BROWN & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, January 9, 1869. ap12

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on

TUESDAY,

the 20th day of April, 1869, at Noon,
on the Premises,
Under the Power of Sale, contained
in the Deed of Mortgage,

Marine Lot No. 32 B, with the Chi-
nese Houses erected thereon, situate be-
tween Jervoise Street and Bonham
Strand.

Marine Lot No. 212, with the Chinese
Houses erected thereon, situate between
the Praya and Bonham Strand.

Marine Lot No. 152, with the Chinese
Houses erected thereon, situate in Bonham
Strand.

Two thirds of the purchase money
may remain on Mortgage, if required.

For further particulars apply to the
Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Pur-
chase money to be paid on the fall of the
hammer, and the balance on completion of
the deeds of transfer. All expenses of
transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

Property to be at the risk of the Pur-
chaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 5, 1869. ap20

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, at Noon, on

WEDNESDAY,

AND

THURSDAY,

the 14th and 15th April, at DUART, the
residence of G. F. MACLEAN, Esq., The
whole of the FURNITURE, CHIEFLY
ENGLISH MADE, comprising—

Couches, Easy Chairs, Tables, Mar-
quetrie Cabinets, Gilt Mirrors, Corni-
ces, Writing Tables, Whatnots, Fur-
nishes, Iron Bedsteads with Spring Mat-
tresses, Wardrobes with Plate Glass
Doors, Dressing Tables, Washstands,
&c., &c., &c.

Silver and Plated Ware, China and
Glassware, &c., &c.

A Semi-Grand Piano by BROADWOOD,
(made expressly for this climate).

A large-size Magic Lantern, complete.

A Fine Californian Cow.

A set Double-harness, nearly new.

Also,
One Billiard Table (JAZZAR & Co.),
with Fittings, Benches, &c., complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at Purchaser's risk on the
fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 23, 1869. april5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, by order and at the Go-
downs of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON &
Co., East Point, on

TUESDAY,

13th April, 1869, at Noon,—
(For the benefit of the concerned.)
19 bales Grey Shirtings,
4 bales Cotton Yarn.

(More or less damaged by sea water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

GEORGE A. F. NORRIS.
Hongkong, April 9, 1869. ap13

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on

MONDAY,



NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES IMPÉRIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES.

Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

The Company's Steamship "HOOGLY,"

Commandant De Rooy, will leave
this Port for the above places, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, on THURSDAY, the 22d Instant,
at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
P.M. of the 21st Instant. Specie and
Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 21st Instant.
(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the Company's Office,
HONGKONG. CONTENTS AND VALUE
OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, April 3, 1869.



**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.**

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS of this line will be despatched
as follows:—

China	April 19.
Great Republic	May 19.
Japan	June 19.
China	July 19.
Great Republic	August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or
about same date, connecting at Yokohama
with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
nama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
trip.

Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steamship Company,"
(Limited) and the "French Transatlantic
Company." And, at New York, with the
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steamship Lines: Cen-
tral, Panama, National, General Transat-
lantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American-Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship
Co., and North German Lloyd's.

Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Am-
erica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and, from Suez, Amoy and Poochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America to as far as Valpa-
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton
and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in ad-
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya West.

Geo. E. Lane,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 16, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general informa-
tion that henceforward closed mails for the
United Kingdom will be made up at this
Office and forwarded to London by the Uni-
ted States Mail Packets via San Francisco.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded
by this route must be addressed via "San
Francisco."

Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns,
will be liable to the same rates of postage
as those sent by the British Mail Packets
via Southampton viz:—

For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.

For each Newspaper not exceeding 4
ounces, 4 cents.

For a packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents
per 4 ounces.

The Postage must in all cases be paid in
advance; correspondence not fully prepaid
will be sent via Suez.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

It is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated
the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted
in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in
China and Japan addressed to Hongkong or
any of the Ports in China and Japan, and
conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is
reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve
Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in
weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for
each half-ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general informa-
tion that henceforward the Postage
chargeable on Book and Packets of Patterns
addressed to the United States of America
transmitted via the United Kingdom will
be as follows, viz:—

Under 4 ounces,	12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex- ceeding 8 ounces,	24 "
Above 8 ounces and not ex- ceeding 12 ounces,	36 "
Above 12 ounces and not ex- ceeding 16 ounces,	48 "
For every additional 4 oz.,	12 "

Via Marseilles.

Under 4 ounces,	16 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex- ceeding 8 ounces,	32 "
Above 8 ounces and not ex- ceeding 12 ounces,	48 "
Above 12 ounces and not ex- ceeding 16 ounces,	64 "
For every additional 4 oz.,	16 "

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory
in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1869.

1. It is hereby notified for general in-
formation that, the Contract between the
Government of Mauritius and the United
Steamship Company, for the conveyance
of Mails once a Month between Ceylon and
Mauritius, and between Mauritius and
Natal, having terminated, the correspond-
ence for Mauritius will be forwarded from
this Office in the Mail for Aden, from
whence it will be sent to its destination by
the French Mail Packets leaving Aden for
Reunion and Mauritius on the 22d of each
Month.

2. No alteration has been made in the
rates of Postage on correspondence ad-
dressed to Mauritius.

3. As the communication with Natal and
the Cape of Good Hope is thus cut off, the
correspondence for those Colonies, unless
marked to be forwarded by Private Ship,
will, in future, be sent in the Mails for
London at the following rates of Postage,
which must be paid in advance, viz:—

Upon Letters sent by way
of Southampton, 48 cents each 1/2 oz.

When sent by way of
Marseilles, 54 " "

Newspaper via South-
ampton, 4 " "

Newspapers via Marseil-
les, 6 " "

Book Packets via South-
ampton, 10 " under 4
oz., 20 cents above 4 oz. and not ex-
ceeding 8 oz.; and 20 cents for every
additional 8 ounces.

Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents
under 4 oz.; 28 cents above for and not
exceeding 8 oz.; and 28 cents for every
additional 8 ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong,
9th September, 1868.

1.—On the 1st October next, and thence-
forward Money Orders will be issued at
this Office and at the Agencies thereof at
Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money
Order Offices in the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not
exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange
Current for each Mail, and charged with
Commission according to the following
Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2,	12 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5,	24 "
£5 " £10,	42 "
£10 " £20,	48 "

2.—No Money Order to include a frac-
tional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United King-
dom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yoko-
hama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange
at which Money Orders are being issued at
the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700
Money Order Offices in the United King-
dom, showing the Counties in which they
are situated, are hung up for public refer-
ence at this Office, and also at Shanghai
and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must
furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least,
the initial of one Christian name, both of
the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remit-
ter Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his or-
dinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the
usual designation of such firm, such as
"Baring Brothers," will suffice; but the
mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Bir-
vington," or the name of a Company trad-
ing under a title which does not consist of
the names of the persons composing it, such
as "Carton Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Or-
der is to be paid only through a Bank, to
have the option of giving or withdrawing
the name of the Payee; in such case, the
Order will be crossed in the same way that
Cheques are commonly crossed when they
are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through
a Bank, a receipt by any person will be suf-
ficient, provided the Order be crossed with
the name of the receiving Bank, and be
presented by some Person known to be in
the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Mon-
ey Order to be affixed to the Order in the
place provided for the purpose. If the
Payee be unable to write he must sign the
receipt by making his mark in the presence
of a Witness, who must sign his name, with
his address in the presence of the Officer
who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order
desire to receive payment in the Country in
which the Order was issued, at some other
Office than that in which the Order was origi-
nally drawn, the transfer will be granted,
provided the Order be inclosed to the Post-
master of the Office in which it was
drawn. In such case a new Order will be
issued, the Commission chargeable upon
which will be deducted from the amount of
the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order
misplacing or being lost, a duplicate will
be granted on a written application from
the Payee, (containing the necessary
particulars, and accompanied by an addi-
tional Commission) to the Office where the
Original Order was payable.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

11.—On the receipt of a similar applica-
tion, orders will be given to stop payment
of a Money Order, or to renew a Lapsed
Order. The additional Commission in the
last case will be deducted from the amount
of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be
presented with the application for a new
Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any
error in the name of the Remitter or Payee
should be corrected or that the amount of
a Money Order should be repaid to the
Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should
be renewed for payment in the Country in
which the Order was originally drawn,
application must be made to the Chief
Money Order Office of such Country. This
application must be accompanied by an
additional Commission, unless it have re-
ference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the
Commission will be deducted from the
amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original,
or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not
be made to the remitter until it has been
ascertained that the advice has been can-
celled at the Office on which the Order was
originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be ob-
tained before the end of the Sixth Calendar
Month after that in which it was drawn;
for instance, if drawn in January, payment
must be obtained before the end of July;
otherwise the Order will become lapsed,
and a new Order (for which a second Com-
mission, to be deducted from the amount
of the Order, will be charged) will become
necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after
that in which it was drawn,—for instance,
if drawn in January, and not paid before
the end of the following January,—all claim
to the Money will be forfeited, unless,
under peculiar circumstances, the Post
Office of the Country in which the Order
was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order
by whomsoever presented, the paying Office
will not be liable to any further claim. If
a wrong payment, however, be made owing
to negligence on the part of any Officer of
the Post Office, the Postmaster General of
the Country or Colony in which the negli-
gence occurs will, if he see fit, require the
Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater secu-
rity against fraud, and for the better work-
ing of the system generally will be made
as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders
are used by mercantile men, or others,
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-
kong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the
transmission of large sums of money, the
British or Colonial Post Office, as the case
may be, will consider the propriety of in-
creasing the Commission, and will exercise
the power of wholly suspending for a time
the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

Insurances.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matsheeds, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or for any other information apply to
ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,	1/2 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not ex- ceeding three months,	" "
Above 3 months and not ex- ceeding six months,	" "
Above 6 months,	the full Annual Rate.

ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong.
Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURRAY,
Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Managing Agents for the above Com-
pany are prepared to accept risks and issue
Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of pro-
posals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Marine
Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

Insurances.

**OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

LONDON.

Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, —£1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Companies at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company at the
Ports of Tientsin and Kaitung, are pre-
pared to Grant Policies of MARINE INSUR-
ANCE at current rates.

DODD & Co.
Tientsin, 10th August, 1868.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of £80,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month,	1/2 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not ex- ceeding 3 months,	do.
Above 3 months and not ex- ceeding 6 months,	do.
Above 6 months,	the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following An-
nual Rates will be charged for Fire
Insurance, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached
Dwelling Houses removed
from the Town, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance
Company,
Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

**BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
FORBES & CO'S CONSTITUENTS
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies are
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their Con-
tents, 1/2 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company,
Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged in Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month,	1/2 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not ex- ceeding 3 months,	" "
Above 3 months, and not ex- ceeding 6 months,	" "
Above 6 months,	the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,238,027.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

Insurances.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.**

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSUR

Intimations

NOTICE.

DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable rates, from English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese or German into Chinese, or from Chinese into English. Address, 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

NOTIFICATION.

—

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.

HE following Notification has been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton:—

Notification
No. 2.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the failure of the Teamen and Brokers to supply Teas in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the mat-

ter, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by which the evil complained of might be rectified. It is obvious that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the purchasers themselves by the refusal of the Teas if they were inferior to the samples; but difficulties interpose in following this course, such as Tonnage having been engaged, advices having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, as the rejection of a chop was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teamen owing to market fluctuations, no unwilling-

ness was felt on his part to such a result; in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulence. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that enforcing the fulfillment of contracts entered into by the Chinese, under an "equitable cut" for inferior quality, were necessary measures, if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis; he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or settling by means of which the expenses and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided. It was his duty to detail the particulars of the proposition to the Chinese, after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter proposition that if Tea when delivered was not equal to muster, it should be rejected. Seeing that no amicable arrangement could be made, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul of the United States, requested the Chinese authorities to refer the matter to the Teaemen; brokers, and others, they

the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hopes that the Proclamation which has been issued accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by shewing the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

Proclamation by CHEN, Magistrate of the Nanchai District, and YANG, Magistrate of the Pwanguy District:—

We have received instructions from his Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from his Excellency the Viceroy in tenor as follow :-

"The Viceroy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr Robertson, to the effect that he has been addressed by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great loss and detriment to their trade caused by the inferior qualities of the Teas supplied to the market, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver the same according to muster. The Viceroy has accordingly directed the British Consuls to enquire of the Teas brokers take round samples of Teas, and the merchants attend inspecting and testing their qualities and arranging for the price to be paid for the chop, with the weight in casks and the time of delivery, engage to be shipped by vessels proceeding to England; and the Teas agreed for arrive in Canton, they are to be put on inspection to be sold or only for inferior quality to the sample supplied, but largely, more than

called "lie-teas," or leaves of plants of all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine tea. This has now become the regular practice, and it is necessary that some measures should be taken to put an end to the frauds which are thus perpetrated. He therefore urges that measures be devised with this end in-view, etc., etc. The U. S. Consul, Mr King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing the Viceroy ordains that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to be laid upon them for their observance.

The Magistrates being in receipt of the above instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor; and we do therefore accordingly proclaim for the instruction of all members of the Tea trade, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principles of commerce with foreign merchants, and that to cherish fraudulent designs can in no wise be permitted. When duly

...bear in mind that the bulk of the Tea export has been confined of late years to the ports of Fukien, whilst the local trade in Canton teas itself has at the same time languished in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing be further persisted in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution and thus incur the danger of arrest and of actions for compensation, but the trade itself will continue to fall off daily, and the possibility of gain to the trader will be all more remote. It is not difficult to

excessive on which side the real interest of
 the dealer actually lies. After the issue of
 this Notification, if the traders referred to
 fail to amend their ways, and still continue
 indulging in fraudulent practices, on com-
 plaint being lodged by foreign merchants,
 compensation, but shall further be visited
 with severe punishment, under the statute
 for assimilating the offences of obtaining
 money under false pretences with the crime
 of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not
 to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves
 in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A
 Special Proclamation.

Dated February 22nd, 1869.
 Translated by
 WM. FRED. MAYERS,

generally heavy and uninteresting

We have received from the Rev. W. W. Style a letter, the substance of which we most willingly make public. In our

all articles published in the journal of the N. C. B. R. A. Society were to be considered as endorsed by the members of that Society; and we did this in reference to Mr Syle's protest against Mr Simon's language regarding the book of Genesis. Mr Syle encloses us another letter which he published in the *N. C. Daily News* upon the subject. This, however, seems to us beside the matter. We did not defend the good taste of Mr Simon, but we simply expressed our belief that no sane man would conclude that every sentence in an article, signed

Society for which it was read. We suggested that a general disclaimer of any responsibility on this score should be inserted on the fly-leaf of each published volume. Under such circumstances, Mr Syle's protest would be unnecessary and would furthermore lead to a distinction between those who did and those who did not object. Many might be unwilling to endorse who hesitated to formally protest against an opinion which is neither irrelevant, nor, in the present state of disbelief in the verbal accuracy of the historical portion

"infantile,"—"puerile"—might perhaps have been much better omitted, but Mr. Styles misses the point when he comments:—

"I certainly do not hold either this Council or the members of the Society responsible for the views to which they listen in their discussions or even those which they consent to print in their journal. At the same time I maintain that there is a limit to this plea of irresponsibility, as well as to the rule founded on a sense of propriety. Just as you, gentlemen of the Editorial Corps, would not allow to appear in your columns anything gratuitously offensive,

It is a matter of propriety, courtesy, good manners—points on which I am sure you will agree with me in thinking we can hardly maintain too high a standard."

Here he falls into two errors. All signed letters, on important topics, which do not infringe the law of libel, as a rule, admitted into the columns of *Asiatique* journals with a general disclaimer of concurrence in their views; and secondly

We do not accuse Mr Syle of illiberality, but we think he would have better served his purpose by moving that the general dissimular: we have alluded to should be inserted in each volume. We say that M. Simon's remark went beyond the subject is however absurd. It was precisely equivalent to saying that the history of Josephus is more *clibine* than the historical part of Isidore, a statement which

all good or bad else, is perfectly allowable.

LOCAL.

AN inspection of the Fire Brigade and all the branches took place this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. The usual satisfactory turn out was presented—attended by the usual bad weather.

THE HOLWORTHY MURDER.

LOW ASOR, the man charged with the murder of Mr Holworthy, was allowed to give his defence before Mr May yesterday evening. He stated that he was a shop-

the time of the murder of the foreigner. He came over to Hongkong to collect money, but could not find his man. A story though followed as to his apprehension by Mr Jarman and Apo in the Brothel in Hollywood Road.

The Prisoner was again brought up this morning, and after calling several witnesses to prove that he was in the employ of a chance-shupeekeeper at Kowloon, was finally committed for trial at the next Ordinary Sessions of the S' preme Court.

Mr Kyng ran on February 22, the same day as the other, to the barque Mary Miller, bound for China. Several persons were injured, and a boat, which was

A CASE of refusal of duty was heard at the Harbour Master's this morning, which possesses features of interest. It would appear from what we have been able to learn that the French vessel *Alouette*, Captain Courbe, now in this harbour was under coöperate charter from Mexico to Havana, and the crew (engaged at the latter port) were under articles of conveyance to any port without increase of wages. It seems, however, that other French vessels with crews engaged under similar conditions have given an increase of wages at Hongkong on account of the additional trouble incurred in looking

after the coolies, but this was refused by the Captain of the *Moynd*. The vessel should have started for Macao this morning, but the crew suddenly struck work. The Captain took the men before the Harbour Master (Mr Hartung, Chancellor of the French Consulate being present to watch the proceedings), where 7 men agreed to return to duty, 3 still refusing. The three men were taken on board however and put in irons, when the other 7 again refused to work.

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Cheung Akyow, a female was brought up on the charge of having attempted to intimidate the female witnesses in the Holworthy murder case yesterday. The two women, (Chan Akyow and Cheong Akin) interrupted the conversation upon which the present charge was made. [Apo, the informant in the Holworthy case, had been previously repressed by his Worspitt to leave the Court.] "The substance of the conversation was that defendant, having asked the witness' business up at the Court, advised her to "go and take a walk," and that that Akyow, the man charged with the Holworthy murder, had a great number of influential clan friends. She further said that witness had better not give evidence against this man; when Apo came up, and the conversation was interrupted. — Cheong Akin, the other woman who gave

ally to sea. Are these gentlemen, who
 policy in these extraordinary names, aware
 that they appear to be altogether at sea
 themselves? whether legally or not, I do
 not know.
 I should like to know their names, and
 am inclined to try whether I cannot find
 them out by the rule of three, or that of
 umb; but I am afraid that the old well-
 worn sum of "given the tonnage of a
 ship, find out the Captain's name by dead
 reckoning" will not serve in this instance;
 however, though they are not known to me,
 I am fully prepared to accord them the usual
 deference that is paid to gentlemen of this
 class, viz., "See Lawyers." As I am inter-
 ested in several ships I have carefully taken
 notice of the number of their certificates, so
 that I may not hurt any of their feelings by
 entering any one of them so low a position

tree, at about two inches below the surface, struck something hard with a pick, and exclaimed, "D—n it, I wish it was nugget, and had broken the pick." On stopping down to examine the obstacle, he found that the object of his dearest wishes was lying at his feet, and it seemed as if the monster was so large as to be immovable. It was, however, at length released from its virgin soil, and carefully removed. The question then arose as to what was to be done with it, and the first intention was to convey it to Melbourne. When the men took it to Dunolly within their prize, they were advised to take it to the bank, and forthwith carried it to the London Chartered Bank. The news of the discovery soon spread, and the bank was crowded with eager spectators, among whom was a number of Chinamen; and a constable was sent for to guard the

"The frequent *Montañas que fuman*, or 'smoking mountains,' which are called by the natives '*Pico de los Coches*' (*que tiemblan*, or 'Blewing Caves'), frequently occur in the Rocky Mountain range as they pass through the Cordillera Occidental, caused by the waters of melting snows, glaciers, or glaciers, and a thousand sinkings of rivers and lakes, which, amongst broken up angular rocks, on are their way to the Caribbean level."

"Through the vast and heated vaults beneath the Andes, I contemplate a mountain river, running from the 20th degree south latitude to the north, and carrying off overflowing waters also to the Caribbean Sea."

"The Antilles, now partially cut off from the continent, are situated at the base of the Cordillera Occidental, and form a chain of islands extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of Venezuela. They are separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Mexico, and from each other by the Gulf of Venezuela. The Antilles are situated at the base of the Cordillera Occidental, and form a chain of islands extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of Venezuela. They are separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Mexico, and from each other by the Gulf of Venezuela.

his inner man during his long sea voyage, he stepped into Garrett & Co.'s, whom he already owed a good sized bill, and purchased three gallons of wine and a demijohn to carry it in. He is probably now drinking the health of his *trusting* friends.

But the most amusing feature of the whole affair is that Ah Ming was formerly in the employ of Stanger Tate, who, it will be remembered, left in a China steamer about a year ago, mulching the Sugar Refinery in large amounts. It is reasonable to suppose that Ah Ming got his first idea of the game at mulching money from Tate; and that he ever since been laying his plans for the reverse, following in his old master's footsteps.

The coolness and shrewd calculation of these Chinamen has hardly been excelled

to 90; in only one church did I find 100, and in that case the church was well filled. This includes the poor women who come to the bread which perishes. Thus in 10 churches the united congregations did not exceed 100 persons, and in 30, employing more or more clergymen, as many organists, &c., the gross total of the congregations could not exceed that of one of our Western churches. I invariably stayed out of the service, and can testify to the preaching: not below the average, either as regards ability. I have yet to mention the most remarkable case. At one church I visited the service had commenced with not a single worshipper other than the officials. I did not stay, for two reasons. I could not stand a sermon all to myself; and, in the second place, it occurred to me that by leaving I might save the clergyman from

Portfolio.

When men, learning their fall, and how great it was, learned also to long for their restoration, very interesting and instructive is it to observe how Christ realized for yearning souls not only the very thing which they asked for, but that in the very forms under which they had asked it; most instructive to observe how the very language in which Scripture sets forth the gifts which a Saviour brings, was a language which more or less had been used already to set forth the blessings which men wanted, or which from others they had most imperfectly obtained—the Gospel of Christ falling in not only with the wants of souls, but with the very language in which those wants had found utterance. Thus there had continually spoken out in men a sense of that which they needed to be done for them, as a healing, as a binding up of hurts, a stanching of wounds. The heart of the physician did but image forth a higher cure and care which should concern itself not with the bodies, but with the souls of men. They were but the branches of one and the same discipline, so much so, that the same God who was conceived master in one, the soother of passions, was master also in the other, the healer of diseases. It was conceived of sins as of stripes and wounds, which would leave their livid marks, their enduring scars, on the miserable souls of those who had committed them—who should carry these evidences of their guilt, visibly increased on them for ever into that dark world, and before those awful judgment-seats whither, after death, they were bound. How deep the corresponding image of Christ's work as a work of healing reaches in Scripture, I need not remind you. His ministry of grace had been set forth in language borrowed from this art, by prophets who went before; He was appointed to heal the broken-hearted, to bind up the bruised; and when He began that ministry, He claimed these prophecies for Himself, laying His finger on the most sacred among them, and saying, "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears." And then to refresh all remember how in another place He spoke of Himself as being sick, and Himself as their physician; and by the good Samaritan it has been often thought more likely that He shadowed forth Himself, the despised of his own people, and yet the true binder up of the bleeding hurts of humanity. He only waited till it was owned that a divine Physician, and none other, could take the great sufferer in hand; and then straightway He stood by the sufferer's side, and proffered him all that he had asked for, but had now despised of finding, even pain and healing, and these in the very forms under which he had asked them.—*Dr. Trench, Archbishop of Dublin.*

[The subjoined "Contemplation" first appeared in a small tract printed in 1702. It was written many years before, but its author is unknown. Manifestly, however, he was a printer who could discern a spiritual meaning in his work, as all men may do, whatever their occupation, if by prayer they endeavour to rise above the consideration of its materiality.—*Ed. C. M.*]

A CONTEMPLATION
On the Mystery of Man's Regeneration,
in allusion to the

Mystery of Printing.
Great blest Master Printer, come
Into thy composing room:
Wipe away our foul offences,
Make, O make our souls and senses,
The upper, and the lower cases;
And try large alphabet of graces
The letter, which being ever fit,
O haste thou to distribute it:
For there is (I make account)
No imperfection in the font.
If any letter's face be foul,
O wash it ere it touch the soul;
Contribution be the brush, the lye
Tears from a penitential eye.
Thy graces so distributed,
Think not thy work half finished:
On still, O Lord, no time defer,
Be truly a Compositor;
Take thy composing stick in hand,
Thy holy word, the firmest band;
For sure that work can never miss,
That's truly justified in this.
The end of grace's distribution
Is not a mere dissolution:
But that from each part being cited,
They may be again united.
Let righteousness and peace then meet,
Mercy and truth each other greet;
Let these letters make a word,
Let these words be a line afford,
Then of lines, a page compose,
Which being brought unto a close,
Be thou the direction, Lord;
Let love be the fast-binding cord.
Set, O Lord, O set apace,
That we may grow from grace to grace;
Till towards the chace we nearer draw
The two strong tables of thy law;
Of which the two firm crosses be,
The Love of man, next after Thee,
The head sticks are thy majesty,
The foot sticks Christ's humility;
The supplication of the saints
Let the quins be thy sure election,
Which admits of no rejection;
With which our souls being joined about,
Not the least grace can then drop out.
Thy mercies and allurements all,
Thy sticking stick and mallet call.
But when all this is done we see,
Who shall the corrector be?
O Lord, what thou set'st can't be ill,
It needs then no corrector's skill.
Now, though these graces are all set,
Our hearts are but white paper yet;
And by Adam's first transgression,
Fit only for the worst impression,
Thy holy Spirit the pressman make,
From whom we may perfection take;
And let him no time defer,
To print us on thy character.
Let the ink be black as jet,
What though it is so comely yet;
As curtains of King Solomon,
Or Kedars tents to look upon.
Be victory the press's head,
That o'er oppression it may tread:
Let divine contemplation be
The screws, to raise us up to Thee:
Thy press's two cheeks (unsubdued)
Strong constancy and fortitude;
Our alms and flesh let be the fill,
Wherein to lay what trash you will:
The ink and spindle, gossamer,
Be move the work with easiness:
The platen is affliction,
Which makes good work, being hard set on,
The bar, the spirit's instrument,
To sanctify our punishment:
The blaster's resemblance hath

Of mercy in the midst of wrath:
The frisket, thy preventing grace,
Keeps us from many sullied race.
O'er Jethu is the best stone,
That our hearts must be wrought upon.
The coffin wherein it doth lie,
Is rest to all eternity.
The cramp irons that it moves on still,
Are the good motions of the will:
The rounce, the spirit's inspiration,
Working a holy agitation.
The girls, the gift of continence,
The tether of the unbridled sense:
The winter, wherein all do lie,
Is patience in adversity:
The foot step, humbleness of mind,
That in itself no worth can find.
If there be such a chance as this,
That any letter better'd is,
Being come unto thy view,
Take it out, put in anew:
Or if Satan, that foul fiend,
Mar, with a pretence to mend,
And being at thy goodness vexed,
Makes blasphemy of thy pure text,
Find it out, O Lord, and then,
Print our hearts new o'er again.
O Lord, unto this work make haste.
Thy work that long will last
And when this white paper's done,
Work a reiteration.

ECONOMY IN THE ABSTRACT AND
IN THE CONCRETE.
(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

The remarks made by Mr. Lowe the other night at Finsbury Hall upon abstract and concrete economy were highly characteristic of him. His speeches, great or small, always remind us of Mr. Mill's remark on Archbishop Whately, that so long as he cast his plummet a little deeper than other people he never cared whether or not he got to the bottom of the subject. Found philosophy is not to be expected in an after-dinner speech, even from a Chancellor of the Exchequer, but Mr. Lowe might have said a little more upon the principles of the subject while he was engaged upon it. Of course, to say that we all like economy in general, but that we all shrink from particular instances of it, and to add that without the unpleasant particular the pleasant generality is a mere dream, are at once telling and in a certain sense true remarks; but they are just the sort of points which are calculated first to recommend themselves to very second-rate minds, and next to incapacitate those minds from taking in another side of the question, which is as true as true and very much more important. This side of the question consists in a recognition of the fact that stinginess is far too small an instrument to effect really important savings, and that it is continually used as a blind which prevents people from seeing that the really important changes which might be made are not made in point of fact. We will give an illustration from private life. There was once a person whose income was suddenly reduced, whilst his expenses increased. He immediately began to make himself uncomfortable in all sorts of ways. In very cold weather he stretched the supply of fire, and set in his study before breakfast wrapped up in a blanket. He took off £1 a year from the wages of each of his maid-servants, and £5 a year from the wages of his manservant. He was a very temperate man at all times, but he cut off the glass of sherry which he used to drink at luncheon, and ate his biscuit dry, or with water. He never took a cab, however much he might be fatigued, and however hard it might rain. He insisted that his wife should spend £10 a year less than formerly on her dress, and he reduced the pocket-money of his boys at school, and locked the allowances to his daughters at home. The consequence was that his wife and daughters, having always dressed very reasonably, looked rather shabby, and that his boys, who were quiet, steady lads, were uncomfortable. He had to change all his servants, he felt exceedingly uncomfortable himself, and was continually fretting over his altered circumstances. He found, however, when all was said and done that he could not by any means make both ends meet. Looking one day in a mournful manner over his accounts, it occurred to him to consider the question from a new point of view. After much meditation, he gave up his house in London, and took a house in a country town. He gave up manservant and some of his maids. He removed his boys from Eton, and put one of them into a solicitor's office, and sent the other to a cheap day school near his new abode. He gave up the practice of going out of town in the summer, and lived all the year round in one place. The result was that his servants were paid proper wages, his wife and daughters were under no restriction as to clothes; he had always half-crowns in his pocket, and was able, in a word, to go on much as he pleased without thinking about money.

These things are a parable, and a very obvious one too. If the English nation insists not only on paying its debts, but also on having as much of its very best of everything as it can possibly suppose itself to want, the English nation will have to spend an enormous quantity of money; and though it may mask this fact from itself by pinching and scraping at particular points, and effecting reductions in the establishments of public offices, which inflict extreme suffering on scores, perhaps hundreds, of families for the sake of a comparatively small advantage to the public, the great bulk of the expenditure will remain untouched. In a very large establishment there is always some waste, and waste no doubt is a very bad thing and ought always to be stopped; but the waste is not the main expense. It does not touch the points of vital importance, and no amount of scraping, however harsh, however painful to individuals, will reduce the load laid upon the nation's back perceptibly. A perceptible reduction, one which would make tea, coffee, sugar, and tobacco cheaper than they are at present, must be obtained in a different way. The way by which it must be obtained is by such a reorganization of the army and navy, as would greatly cheapen these services. We have pointed out on several occasions the manner in which the army might be made at once far cheaper and much more efficient than it is at present, and we need not return to the subject. With regard to the navy, it is obvious that the whole question of the necessity of maintaining squadrons in various parts of the world, and especially of maintaining squadrons of wooden sailing vessels which would never in these days be sent into action, is one which ought to be systematically reconsidered. By carefully attending to matters of this kind it would be possible to save by millions without diminishing the value received in consideration of our expenditure. By those detailed savings which Mr. Lowe says ought not to

be called cheese-parings, the saving will be by hundreds, and will have to be counted finally by thousands. Whilst we insist upon these considerations we should be very sorry to be supposed to be indifferent to, or not aware of, the importance of detailed economy, or cheese-parings, as it is idiomatically called. No doubt there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, and the right way of doing it ought to be insisted upon for a hundred reasons, moral as well as economical. One of the things which may be done either rightly or wrongly is the very process of cheese-parings. You may pare your cheese like a gentleman, or you may pare it like something very different, and it is of considerable importance to do it handsomely. We will illustrate our meaning. No doubt it is of importance that the press in a public office should not be wasted, and no doubt an ordinary pen will wear several mandrills. Every one who has proper sense of economy must feel a certain shock in seeing a table littered with a dozen excellent pens, each of which has served, perhaps, to write only one letter. How is this to be avoided? You may if you like prescribe the number of mandrills which a pen is to receive, but one result of that is nearly sure to be that the younger clerks at the use of the penknife, and will cut up the old pens at a rate as unbecomingly as that which they used to throw away new ones. Suppose that instead of doing this a circular were to issue to the effect that as issuing pens in kind had been found to produce waste, an allowance would be made to the clerks to enable them to purchase their own pens, would not this be a quieter and far more effective way of reaching the desired result? It is what Mr. MacCulloch did in the matter of penknives and small articles.

So again if an office is overmanned, it is no doubt highly important that it should be reduced to a proper size. We have indeed little doubt that several large offices might advantageously be composed of small numbers of men of comparatively high position, with power to employ copying clerks or printers, like the printers of law papers, as they wanted them; but if this change is to be made, it should be done gradually, systematically, and with the greatest regard to the superannuated who are to be dismissed. It should always be borne in mind that a clerk in a public office is about the most helpless and dependent of human beings. The professional knowledge, such as it is, is of no use to him as he is of his office, and if you deprive him of his place you practically deprive him of all means of subsistence. A mechanic or labourer can find work in any market and in every part of the world, but a Government clerk has no market at all for his labour. Dismissal is ruin to him. This is no reason for keeping useless clerks, but it is a reason for getting rid of them gradually and tenderly. Pare your cheese gently, using it like Isaac Walton's frog, as if you had a little human feeling for it.

A CHINESE COLLECTION OF
EPIGRAMS.

(From Notes & Queries on China for March).
Humour, properly so called, is a quality in which the Chinese character is not altogether deficient, but its appearance in literature is by no means common, and the extracts given below from a work which, in some of its pungent bits, has almost a tinge of Rabelaisian satire, are probably the first specimens of the kind that have been put into an English dress. In addition to what over intrinsic merit may be adjudged to the pithy jests themselves, the antiquity of these reflections on men and manners is sufficient, no doubt, to lend a certain degree of interest to their perusal. They date from not later than the ninth century of our era, being the work of writer named Li Shuang-yin 李商隐, who flourished during that period, and whose little volume, entitled *I Shan Tzu Tsuen* 義山雜纂, owes perhaps to its amusing character its immunity from destruction which it has enjoyed during the centuries that have proved fatal to so many more weighty productions. In the following translations, excerpts or only are taken from its contents, as, apart from the considerable bulk of matter the work comprises, many portions are ill-adapted to the fastidious tastes of the present day, and the obscurity of other sentences would necessitate a labour in research for their elucidation which can scarcely be bestowed upon a trifling subject. Without further preface, the author's witty maxims may now be introduced. It will be seen that he ranks his observations in categories under sententious headings, as follows:—

PI PU LAI.—CERTAIN NOT TO COME.
A drunken guest called back to the wine-fest.
A dog—when you run after him with a stick.
Lai—wood by a penniless fiddler.
PU SHANG DING.—CONDITIONS OUT OF PLACE.
A poor Parson (P'o-see).
A sick physician.
A fat bride.
A teacher who does not know his letters.
A butcher who reads the scriptures (i.e. because the Buddhist scriptures forbid the taking of life).
A gray beard given to flirting.
PU SHEN.—WHAT ONE DOES NOT DESIRE.
When one is hungry, conditions of a victual.
When one is on the tramp—the sorriest mag to ride.
When one is thirsty—cold congee.
SHANG SE.—COMPARISONS.
A courtier—is like pumpkins, which grow best in the dark.
A crow—is like a fiddler, he makes music when he's hungry.
A judge—is like a tiger, never moves but he does some injury.
Nature—like lions they burrow everywhere.
Swallows—like mice, they never go abroad but in pairs.
PU JU PU KAI.—WHAT IT IS BETTER NOT TO KNOW.
A fiddler had better not know music, or he will be better not at work.
A woman had better not know poetry, or she will lose her reputation.
A servant had better not know his letters, or he will get into trouble.
Young men had better not know anything about alchemy, or they will come to starvation.
A scholar had better not know anything about handicrafts, or he will be held in contempt.
NAO JEN.—VEXATION.
Sitting down to a feast and feeling the stomach ache.
Finding the bottle empty in the midst of a jolly night.
Feeling one's back tingle just when bowing to a superior.
Not being able to get rid of one's poor relations.

SWAN HAN.—THE EXTREME OF AWKWARDNESS.
A village magistrate's procession.
A village magistrate receiving a guest.
A donkey braying in the market-place.
Playing the flute on a cow's back.
WANG HUEI.—THE EXTREME OF UNPLEASANTNESS.
Blundering upon matters which are tabooed in a friend's house. (Compare the Chinese proverb: Don't talk about ropes in a hangman's house.)
Meeting a creditor when one can't pay one's debts.
Perpetrating a breach of etiquette on a formal visit.
Hearing drunken babble after one has become sober.

MIN SUN JEN.—TRIBULATIONS.
To invite a distinguished guest, who fails to come to dinner.
To have a disagreeable fellow come on his own invitation.
To be button-holed by a man in liquor.
To have no money when things are cheap.
To be seated opposite the man you hate.
To have a pretty concubine and a jealous wife.
SHU JEN TSEN TSEN HUANG.—THE GROWING POLLS OF THE AGE.
Envy, hatred, and malice.
Invoking the gods when one is drunk.
Cock-fighting and horse-racing in deep mourning.
Overgrown boobies flying kites.
Keeping idle vagabonds in bed and board.
Women going clacking about the streets.
Mortgaging one's property to other people.

The above extracts will be sufficient to show that the Chinese satirist combines a dose of wholesome instruction after the manner of Poor Richard with his amusing criticisms on the ways of the world he lived in; and apart from the interest that may attach to his collection of dicks as a literary curiosity, they are useful, besides, as indicative of the state of society prevailing in his days, and as showing, in many a touch and intimation, how little change in the habits, mores of thought, and prejudices of the Chinese have been brought about in the long period of full ten centuries that has elapsed since these trivial sentences were committed to writing.

W. F. MAYERS.

ON DRAGON-WORSHIP.

The worship of snakes is, as every body knows, one of the most ancient forms of idolatry. There is indeed scarcely a religion on earth—Christianity excepted—where the primitive formation of which a snake plays not some part or other. To the present day the worship of snakes or nagas, as they are called, is a common practice among the dark races of India, Burmah and Siam, whilst the tribes inhabiting the extensive mountain ranges lying on the eastern boundary of Assam call themselves Nagas after the name of their snake-gods. As to China I have not the slightest doubt but that the adoption of the dragon as national emblem of the Chinese empire sprang from the same religious source. Whilst strengthening this assertion is the circumstance that I am enabled to state positively that the Chinese translators of Sanskrit Buddhist texts invariably rendered the term naga (which has been identified with cobra ("la) by the word lung (龍) or dragon. The religious mind of China has never made a scientific distinction between snake and dragon, as the popular story of Ah-tseung and his dragon (see Vol. II, p. 132) strikingly exhibits. I am not going to inflict upon my readers a general description of the various forms of dragon-worship existing in China, which have been described elsewhere, and better no doubt than I could do it. I may however, in passing, point out that dragon-spirits are worshipped all over China under various names and titles, of which the following two are the most common. The Dragon-king (龍王) of the five lakes and four seas, and the tutelary Dragon-spirits of the ground (土地龍神), or as they are very commonly styled the Dragon spirits of the five regions (五方五土龍神). The notorious Fung-shui system or geomancy of the Chinese is likewise intimately connected with this dragon-worship. For it is one of the fundamental doctrines of that system and acquiesced in as gospel truth by the mass of the people, that every mountain, every hill or undulation of the ground is the sacred abode of dragons, who exercise a mighty influence over the fortunes of those who live within the domain of these spirits. One of the religious ceremonies sprung up from this root, and one that is commonly practised especially by country people in different parts of the empire, may interest the readers of this paper. Some students of the ceremonial I am going to describe have come under my own observation; the rest I have drawn from information which I obtained from reliable eye-witnesses.

Whenever a house is to be erected anywhere in the country, a geomancer learned in the mysteries of Fung-shui is to be engaged, to make the preliminary survey with his compass and to determine if the site chosen be within the range of friendly Dragon-spirits. On the spot which meets with the approval of the geomancer the house is then erected, and the completion of a niche is fitted up for the individual dragon who is believed to protect the house and its inhabitants. This niche is always on a level with the ground at the foot of the ancestral altar and is considered, as the inscription indicates, to be the "throne of the spirit of the dragon-hill at the back of the dwelling" (屋後龍山神位). As soon as the niche is ready and the paper bearing that inscription pasted up, incense and tea is offered there with some extemporized prayer, and thereby the Dragon spirit is installed as patron of the house. Offerings of incense and tea are made there as often as it is done at the ancestral shrine, generally therefore on the first and fifteenth days of every month.

A more elaborate ceremonial is necessary, when a hundred years have elapsed since the foundation of a house (or village). For with the lapse of that time the pristine vigour and efficacy of the tutelary Dragon spirit is considered to have collapsed too and a reinstallation is deemed needful. To perform the ceremony of the re-installation of the Dragon-spirit a sorcerer is to be engaged, that is to say either a Taoist priest, or one of those professional humbugs who pretend to be adepts in sorcery and witchcraft without submitting to the rules of celibacy or monasticism. When the bargain is struck and the day for the beginning of the ceremonies appointed, the sorcerer arrives with a number of attendants and orders all the inhabitants to prepare themselves by instructions and

by fasting for three days consecutively. During this time the sorcerer has an altar fixed up in the ancestral hall, lays out all the paraphernalia of his profession, prepares a large quantity of charms consisting of grotesque figures of men sketched on slips of paper which he pastes up in various parts of the house (or village) and makes in short all the preparations necessary for the ceremonies to be performed. On the morning of the fourth day the ceremonial begins and lasts, according to the length of the landlord's purse, either twenty-four hours or only three days and three nights without intervals. The ritual consists especially of magical incantations mumbled in unintelligible vernacular language accompanied by the theorizing of frankincense, wine, and paper, and interrupted every now and then by the beating of drums and gongs and the blowing of a horn, whilst the chief sorcerer marches about in fantastic circles sword in hand and indulges in all sorts of locus-pocus, sprinkling about occasionally holy water in all directions. After a while he demands a bran-new rice boiler, fills it with oil, lights a fire underneath, and as soon as the oil is boiling he bares one arm, dips it deliberately into the boiling mass and to the intense astonishment of the assembled crowd he draws out his arm unscathed and perfectly uninjured. Having thus established his reputation as an accomplished wizard, he carries the rice boiler forthwith into every room of the house (or village) followed by his attendants sprinkling about lustral water and burning paper-charms. All this is intended as an exorcism to scare away all evil-minded spirits and injurious influences. Another ceremony follows sometimes which is likewise meant to prove the sorcerer's skill in the black art. The courtyard before the ancestral-hall is strewn over with several hundred-weights of charcoal. When the coal has been lighted and is in full blaze, the elders of the house or village carry to the spot their ancestral tablets, and following at the heels of the sorcerer, who advances barefoot right into the fire and steps fearlessly on the blazing coal, the elders and those of the community who manage to screw up the necessary amount of courage walk behind him and cross the fire, escaping perfectly unscathed and unhurt. I have never seen this ceremony myself; but my informant, an honest truthful man, insists upon having witnessed it himself, and believes that the sorcerer destroyed the scorching power of the burning charcoal by some kind of powder he threw over it. Another ceremony which is usually performed on these occasions bears more direct reference to the object in view, namely the re-installation of the Dragon-spirit. A long beam measuring from thirty to forty feet in length is carried to the spot, whereupon the sorcerer produces a number of sharp sword-blades and fastens them alternately the beam like so many steps of a ladder. The beam is then lifted up and as soon as it is firmly fixed in the ground in a vertical position, the sorcerer strips off his shoes and stockings and ascends the ladder thus formed of swords, stepping on the sharp edges without in the least hurting his precious self. On reaching the top of the beam he blows his horn, swings his sword, scatters about papers with charms written on them, and finally invokes the Dragon-spirit to come and to bless the inhabitants of the place. It is not absolutely necessary that every one of the ceremonies described should be performed in order to re-install the Dragon-spirit. The extent of the ritual and the number of ceremonies gone through depend entirely upon the sum of money stipulated. There remains however one ceremony to be mentioned which is performed in each case and which is in fact the essential crowning part of the whole ceremonial. When the above-mentioned ceremonies have been brought to a conclusion, all the inhabitants of the place assemble, dressed in their best clothes, and march in solemn procession headed by the sorcerer and his attendants to the nearest hill at the back of the premises.

On arrival at the top of the hill the principal sorcerer chants his incantations, swings his magic sword in all directions, calling upon the Dragon-spirit to hasten to the spot while his attendants make a deafening noise with gongs, drums and horns. After a while the sorcerer intimates the arrival of the Dragon-spirit, whereupon the procession immediately starts again, led by the sorcerer, who, walking down the hill, keeps asking the Dragon-spirit to follow and to return to the back of the premises. On reaching the place frankincense and candles are lighted, and various offerings laid out, whereupon all the villagers prostrate themselves, whilst the sorcerer alone remains standing. He takes a large rattan tray that is handed to him, puts some handfuls of rice on it, fashions the heap into the shape of a dragon and covers the whole with a lot of copper cash which are meant to represent the scales of the dragon. When this is completed he addresses the Dragon-spirit, imploring him to take up his abode again at the back of the premises, assuring him that all proper attention would be accorded to him if he would only heap blessings after blessings upon all the villagers, whether engaged in agriculture, or trade or studies. Whilst repeating these prayers, the purport of which is quite unintelligible to his hearers, he takes handful after handful of the figure which he had previously formed of rice and copper cash, and scatters it over the prostrate figures of the villagers, who immediately scramble over the grains of rice and the cash, believing them to possess peculiar powers and to bring luck to those who eat such rice or wear on their persons any of such rice which had previously formed the scale of the dragon. Herewith the whole ceremonial is concluded, the sorcerer marches off with his attendants, and the benevolent Dragon-spirit is considered re-instated in his old abode and endowed with his pristine efficacy and good-will to the satisfaction of all concerned.

E. J. EITEL.

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Butcher Meat.

	Cash	Lowest
Beef Steak, - - -	catty 180	180
" Ronat, - - -	" 180	180
" Soup, - - -	" 120	120
Bullocks' Brains, - per set	50	40
" Tongue, - - -	280	240
" Heart, - - -	250	200
" Tail, - - -	125	110
" Feet, - - -	60	50
" Tripe (undressed), catty	80	60
" Liver, - - -	60	50

Pork, Leg, - - -	180	170
" Chop, - - -	180	170
" Fat for Lard, - - -	120	110
Pigs' Fry, - - -	150	140
" Chuilings, - - -	80	70
" Feet, - - -	125	110
" Head, - - -	125	120
" Liver, - - -	140	120
Mutton Leg, - - - lb.	350	320
" Chop, - - -	350	320
" Shoulder, - - -	250	240
" Liver, - - -	200	180
Sucking Pigs, - - - catty	180	170
" Alvers' Head, and Feet, set	500	450
Sheeps' Head and Feet, - -	400	350
Bacon, English, - - - lb.	450	400
" Fuhchean, - - -	240	230
" Lams, Chinese, - - -	240	220
" American, - - -	400	380
" English, - - -	400	380
Kidneys, Bullocks', - - - each	70	60
" Pigs, - - -	70	60
" Sheeps, - - -	80	70
Sheeps' Heart, - - -	60	50
Pigs' Heart, - - -	50	40
Pork Sausages, - - - catty	240	220
Gouts' Meat, - - -	290	180
" Head and Feet, set	300	250

Poultry.

Geese, - - -	catty 150	140
Ducks, - - -	" 150	150
" Teal, - - -	each 400	350
Turkeys, - - -	catty 520	500
Phasants, Cock, - - - each	1800	1400
" Hen, - - -	1200	1000
Pigeons, - - -	150	140
Quail, - - -	110	100
Fowls, - - -	catty 220	215
Capon, - - -	250	200
Hen Eggs, - - -	130	120
Duck Eggs, - - -	140	130
Salt Eggs, - - -	150	140
Dried Ducks, - - -	each	—
Snipe, - - -	180	120
Partridges, - - -	450	400
Rabbits, - - -	300	1200
Wild Geese, - - -	—	—
Wild Ducks, - - -	700	600
Sand Hill Birds, - - -	—	—
Woodcock, - - -	—	—
Sparrows, - - -	per doz.	—
Nice Birds, - - -	—	—
Wild Pigeons, - - -	each 140	120

Fish.

Live Fish, - - -	catty 160	140
Eels, - - -	" 220	200
Oysters, - - -	" 160	150
Shrimps, - - -	" 160	140
Crabs, - - -	" 140	120
Prawns, - - -	" 200	160
Lobsters, - - -	" 180	150
Frogs, - - -	" 200	150
Small Turtles, - - -	" 300	280
Large Turtles, - - -	" 130	120
Large Fresh Fish, - - -	" 100	90
Small, - - -	" 80	70
Mackerel Small, - - -	" 70	60
Congor Eels, Small, - - -	" 160	120
Salt Fish, - - -	" 100	90
Fresh Soles, - - -	" 200	170
Canton Salmon, - - -	" 130	120
Rock Fish, - - -	" 150	120
Shark Fish, - - -	" 70	60
Skate, - - -	" 70	60
Turbot, - - -	" 80	70
Gurnet, - - -	" 80	60
Parrot Fish, - - -	" 180	110
Snake, - - -	" 90	80
Fresh Water Fish, - - -	" 130	110
Snipe Fish, - - -	" 90	70
Salmon, Pickled, - - -	tin	—

Vegetables.

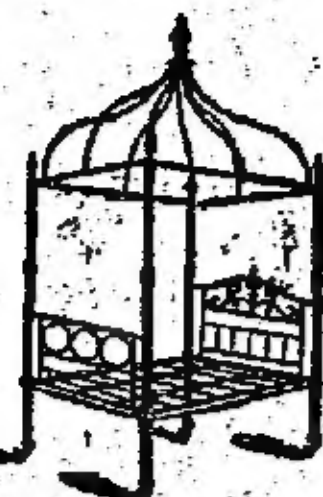
Potatoes, Macao, -	catty	26
" Japan, -	"	—
" Californian, -	"	—
" Sweet, -	"	10
" New -	"	26
Yams, -	"	30
Cocoa, -	"	16
Turnip, Salt, -	"	25
Carrots, Salt, -	"	40
" Fresh, -	each	6
Spinage, -	catty	250
Indian Corn, -	each	—
Young Bamboo shoots, catty		110
Cabbage, Large Macao, each		150
Cabbage, White Canton, catty		50
Common, -	"	15
French, -	"	120
Lettuce, -	catty	25
Celery, -	"	32
Parsley Chinese, -	"	20
" English, -	"	—
Beans, broad, -	"	—
" Long, -	"	—
" French, -	"	100
" Stringed, -	"	—
Green Peas, in the Shell, -	"	120
Tomatoes, -	"	80
Asparagus, -	"	30
Chilies, Dried, -	catty	200
" Green, -	"	150
Garlic, -	"	35
Ginger, -	"	20
Curry Stuff, -	"	80
Pumpkins, -	"	15
Large Onions, Bombay, -	"	150
Green Onions, -	bundle	15
Shalots, -	catty	26
Turnips, -	"	8
Cucumbers, -	"	40
Cauliflower, -	each	140
Egg Plant, -	"	60
Water Cross, -	bunch	20
Mushroom, Dried, -	catty	900
Beet, -	each	40
English Turnips, -	"	20
Radishes, -	catty	20
Green Sprouts, -	"	20

Miscellaneous.

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69Jan23 1w 25s 21May69

BISHOP'S

Granular Effervescent Citrate

OF

MAGNESIA,

Introduced and prepared by

ALFRED BISHOP,

Manufacturing Chemist,

17 & 18, SPECK'S BUILDINGS, MILK END, NEW TOWN, LONDON.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clear granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Sedlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B. - The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in an perfect manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturers also of Granulated and Effervescent Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Citrate of Lithium, Citrate of Lithium, Vichy Salt, Sedlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY. - CAUTION. - BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. - Mr. BISHOP, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated and applied to the Citrate of Quinine for an infringement to restrain such imitations. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

ALSO - BISHOP'S

New Remedy for Sea-sickness

Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

69Jan23 1f 25s 21May69

Miscellaneous.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1862, 1867.

HONEY SOAP.

FRAGRANT, DELICATE, COOLING, AND SUITABLE FOR THE FINEST SKIN.

AND WHITE SOAP.

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

FOR THE HAIR.

Manufactured by

DEBRY 24, Rue St. Denis, PARIS.

14Nov68 1f 13s 14May69

Three Prize Medals.

Paris Exhibition 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(FROM HOUSE ADULTERATION.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors of the Queen,

Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known

Manufactures are obtainable from every

Respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STRAIN COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for the use of

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE and are manufacturers of every description of Olives and stores of the highest quality.

1f

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTREWALLAH, a

Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Fitch, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOU was

sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate, Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION. - Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMAN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell

Chinese Advertisements.

具訴詞人順德縣牙莊清胞弟馮昌 爲重利貪食致人缺本誦爲佈告以戒覆轍事 因同治五年馮五昌承接到本港曹遠記掘平西營盤地段第二百零四號至二百零五號一連兩段言明該價銀六千九百大元訂明倘做至半途工價不敷推辭不做以前做該價銀化爲烏有各無異言自承接之後做得有四個月餘之久見大石太多料必難做立即推辭昌情願缺本而推曹永容伊此時良心發現見第推辭不做情願另補同心銀四百大員似此推情相許弟即承命着力做到丁卯年工夫完滿理宜照數清算方爲彼此公平不料料人工難測伊今反特藉無憑不補所許四百員之項惟我中國信義之邦上至國課下至經商皆以一諾千金爲重而曹永容竟與我父母之邦大相懸絕真未測其居心何等切思比銀乃當日給發眾工我馮昌雖強爲填補亦不至蕩產傾家然恐或有不察至蹈馮某覆轍者爲此瀝情佈告港內 諸君切不可輕信套言入人圈套再效馮昌之愚也倘馮昌冒白曹永容者上于 天和伏乞 神明鑒察

Printed and published by CHARLES A. SAINT, at the China Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

FOR
The American
"FUGO"
will be de
port on TH
instant, at 4 P.M., an
the 24th inst., on her
For Freight or Pass
AUGUSTIN
Hongkong, April 12